The Pittsburgh Gazette

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PITTSBURGH: PRINTED BY JOHN SCULL, IN FRONT STREET, NEXT DOOR TO THE CORNER OF MARKET-STREET.

JAMES BERTHOUD,

WATER STREET,
Near Henderson's Ferry,

Has juſt received, and for ſale, *Wholeſale* and *Retail*, a general aſſortment of

DRY GOODS,

ſuch as

FINE and coarſe muſlins of every kind
Chintzes
Silks
Coloured crapes
Silk and muſlin ſhawls
Silk and cotton ſtockings
Silk ribbons
Hair ditto
Marſeilles
Dimities
Durants and Calimancoes
Ginghams
Caſſimers
German, French, and Iriſh linen
Bed ticking
Striped nankeens
Flanells
Checks
Diaper, &c. &c.

ALSO,

Silver Watches, Hardware and Groceries.

Pittſburgh, July 23, 1801. tf.

Three Hundred Acres of Land,

FOR SALE,

SITUATE *on the waters of French creek, within two miles of the Town of Waterford, on the public road leading from that place to Meadville. The ſurvey contains 400 acres, with the uſual allowance for roads, &c.—100 acres of which has been run off to a ſettler who is reſiding thereon.—The Land in point of richneſs of ſoil is inferior to but very few tracts in Erie county. There is on ſaid tract between nine and ten acres of excellent timothy meadow under good fence. Any perſon inclining to purchaſe will be ſhewn the premiſes, and may know the terms by applying to the ſubſcriber living in Waterford.*

James Naylor.

July 23, 1801.

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.

WHEREAS *I purchaſed a Tract of Land from a certain Simeon Griſwold, now, or late reſiding in New Connecticut, in the Northweſtern Territory, in the townſhip of Windſor, part of which is in No. 8, containing 80 acres and an half, in the 5th Range, and 80 acres and one half in No. 9, in the 3d Range, containing in the whole 161 acres, for which Tract of Land I gave unto the ſaid Simeon Griſwold two ſeveral bonds together with a mortgage, for the better ſecuring the payment thereof. And whereas it appears to me, that the ſaid land and the ſaid townſhip was previouſly mortgaged to a certain company in the ſtate of Connecticut, from which ſtate the ſaid company purchaſed; and as it fully appears to me, that the ſaid Simeon Griſwold is not able to make me a ſufficient title to the ſaid land, as by article he engaged to do, I therefore forwarn all and every perſon or perſons from taking an aſſignment of ſaid bonds, as I am determined not to pay them unleſs compelled by law.*

July 18, 1801. *JAMES ALLYN.*

Thirty Dollars Reward.

DESERTED on the evening of the 20th inſt. *HENRY FRY*, a Corporal, belonging to the 2d Regiment Artilleriſts and Engineers.—He was born in Germany, is about 23 years of age, 5 feet 9 inches in height, has ſhort brown hair, grey eyes, fair complexion, and is by trade a taylor. He ſpeaks very low, and ſeldom without a ſmile—he dreſſes remarkably neat, and took with a round hat, a ſhort linnen jacket with ſleeves, two dimity veſts and one or two pair of dimity overalls. Whoever apprehends the above deſerter and ſecures him in any jail, or will deliver him to any officer of the United States, ſhall have the above reward and all reaſonable charges.

JAMES READ,
Captain Commanding.

Fort Fayette, Pittſburgh, July 23, 1801.

WILLIAM CECIL,

At his Houſe in Liberty Street, near the Market Houſe,

MAKES and ſells all kinds of Ladies Buckſkin and Pluſh Saddles, Gentlemens' Plain, Burr, Spring and Inlaid Saddles, and Bridles of all deſcriptions; Saddle bags, Portmanteus, Valeeces, Travelling Canteens, Holſters, Light Horſe Caps, Fire Buckets, and every thing in the Saddlery line done in the neateſt and moſt faſhionable manner, and on the ſhorteſt notice. He alſo makes Mattraſſes of the beſt quality, and on the moſt reaſonable terms.

All kinds of Country Produce will be taken in payment for any of the above articles.

Pittſburgh, March 18, 1801.

The higheſt price will be given for Cow Tails and Horſe Hair. Apply as above.

Ten Dollars Reward.

DESERTED *on the evening of the 28th inſtant, from the encampment near Pittſburgh,* BENJAMIN STILES, *a Corporal belonging to Capt Lyman's company, of the 2d Regt. of Infantry. He was born at Hollis, in the county of Hillſborough, ſtate of New Hampſhire, aged 24 years, 6 feet one inch in height, blue eyes, light hair and fair complexion; he took with him a round hat, nankeen jacket with ſleeves, one pair of nankeen overalls, and his regimental under clothes. The ſaid Stiles was enliſted by Lieut. Renick, at Weſtminſter, in the ſtate of Vermont. Whoever will apprehend the ſaid Deſerter, and will deliver him to any Officer of the United States, ſhall receive the above reward and all reaſonable charges.*

JAMES READ,
Captain Commanding.

Fort Fayette, July 30, 1801.

From the NEW ENGLAND PALLADIUM

SOME FURTHER REMARKS

ON FOREIGN INFLUENCE.

THE jacobins can ſay any thing, and as reſpect for truth hangs no weight on their tongues, it is no wonder that they run glibly. There is not one of them who has not ſaid to every federaliſt he converſes with, that he is afraid of Britiſh influence; he can not be ſatisfied that there is not Britiſh influence; he abhors all foreign influence, Britiſh *or French!* Now the falſhood of this laſt branch of his profeſſion is clear enough to thoſe who will obſerve facts. When the *Boſton* captured the *Berceau*, every jacobin took part with *his* countrymen the French, extolled their bravery, ſqueezed down the rate of their ſhip's force, diſputed their loſs of men, and gave the advantage of the battle, the odds being conſidered, to the French ſide. A fact of this ſort ſhews, that in point of feelings and affection the jacobins are expatriated, they are ſojourners here in America, in a ſtrange land! No wonder they are afraid of Britiſh influence, becauſe every true Frenchmen is—and they are enough French, and catch the "diplomatic ſkill" for which *their* nation is ſo famous, to deceive the better, by profeſſing alike dread of all influence whether French or Engliſh.

When a diſcription of perſons, pretending to be a majority, and actually preferred to office, and taking the lead in political affairs, is thus eſtranged and alienated in heart from all patriotiſm and duty, it would be a miracle if there was not French Influence, and as much of it as can conſiſt with even a remnant or ſhred of America Independence.

Another proof of the devotedneſs of every jacobin to France is the anxious ſolicitude of their party to vindicate all ſhe has done. Cruel and abominable as the ſhort lived tyrants of Paris were, they could not act bad enough to ſhock "the pure morals" of our diſorganizers. They went on praiſing all they did for weeks after they were ſucceſſively cut off. As ſoon as the news of a new revolution reached them, they tacked as the wind ſhifted, and extolled the new order of things, inſiſted that the old ſet were vile uſurpers, and hoped to bury the abhorrence of their crimes in their graves. But as every ſet proved cruel tyrants and at laſt a general deteſtation was excited, they began to ſweat and toil at the work of vindication in a new and very ingenious way—and that was to ſhew that other nations, and eſpecially *England* had acted as badly. Although this was not true, for *France* has certainly exceeded all the world, and even old *Babylon*, in abominations, yet as it was all that could be ſaid, and it opened their mouths againſt *England*, they found great relief in railing. It would ſeem as if cruelties were hateful wherever acted, and therefore if *Wat Tyler* and *Jack Straw* raiſed mobs in *England* 3 or 400 years ago, we ought to abhor all mobs, and mob government, and to palliate the crimes of none of them. They drew no ſuch concluſions, but juſt the contrary, and aſſured us that no government was ſo dear to humanity, and to liberty, and was ſo buſy in advancing the perfectibility and dignity of man, as the *French!* Accordingly her cauſe was our cauſe, and her foes were our foes. After all theſe ſacrifices of country, conſcience, truth, and decency, is it to be tho't that French Influence is not as powerful among the American Jacobins, as it is in *France* itſelf. *France* has not more *loyal* citizens in the department of the Siene or the Loire than in many of our rank jacobin diſtricts.

Another favorite topic of *learned* Jacobiniſm, as the ſmall dealers in books appear to think it, is the example of Britiſh influence in Dutch affairs. Nobody ever ſuppoſed that Britain was exempt from all the paſſions of human nature, except that of avarice which is uppermoſt in the ſhop keeping nation. It has been inſiſted, however, that territorial ambition was not her *ruling* paſſion, and that a naval power and an inſular poſition are among the reaſons why it ſhould not be. The queſtion has not been whether ſhe had paſſions as well as *France*, but whether their ruling paſſions were the ſame. No ſenſible obſerver of facts, judicious reader of hiſtory will believe that they are.

But another point upon which the Jacobins ſtumble is this. They ſay Britain deſires to gain an influence here, as ſhe did in *Holland*. Their confuſed minds benefit them for confuſing other, and more candid enquirers. The chief thing to ſettle is not whether ſhe wants influence here; but whether ſhe has the means of getting it. It is evident ſhe has not ſuch means, and that *France has*.

So far however is it from being the point of the argument, that *Britain* has not interfered in the affairs of the European States, that every body knows ſhe did it ſyſtematically and avowedly. The balance of Europe is eſſential to the independence and tranquility of all the ſecond rate powers. *Great Britain* has been for more than a century the bold champion of the common cauſe of *Europe*, and has ſaved it from ſlavery under French maſters. It has long been the opinion of the wiſeſt Engliſhmen and Dutchmen, that the ſubjection of *Holland* to *France* would expoſe *England* to ruin, and *Europe* to French dominion. How little of this is comprehended by the jacobins is evident by the unſkilful ſtrain of their reaſoning. They alledge that *England* has drenched the plains of *Flanders* with blood to ſatiſfy her ambition. The famous Duke of Marlborough took many towns and provinces but *England* kept not one of them.

All nations ſometimes act unjuſtly. No doubt England is liable to this charge, as little of it, however, as any nation in Europe.—Yet the point worthy of remark is, that France acted at all times on a plan of ambition, and would have executed her plan, if England had not interfered.

From the BALTIMORE FEDERAL GAZETTE.

Meſſrs. Yundt & Brown,

IT is a long time ſince I have permitted my mind to be agitated with any political queſtion, or to comment on any of the acts of our government, being contented as an individual, whilſt the principles of our conſtitution were preſerved pure and uncorrupted, that ſuch organs might be employed in the adminiſtration as the ſupreme executive ſhould think proper. But a circumſtance has recently occurred, which I confeſs diſturbs that ſerenity and ſubmiſſion of temper, which I had preſcribed to myſelf; and though not of national or general intereſt, is of ſuch a nature, that even our Preſident ought not to refuſe information of the injuſtice he has cauſed to be done; nor will, I conceive, any of your readers be diſſatisfied with an expoſition of the fact.

You have publiſhed in your Gazette that General Muhlenberg, of Pennſylvania, has been appointed, by the Preſident, ſupervisor of that ſtate—an office heretofore filled with firmneſs and exactneſs, by General Henry Miller, of Yorktown. There is no true American that has not heretofore rejoiced, when the valour and ſervices of a veteran and meritorious ſoldier, were rewarded with the offices in the gift of his country. Are our ſentiments on this ſubject changed with the change of our executive chief? or are we ſtill alive to the feelings of honour, gratitude and juſtice? Whether General Miller was or was not a ſoldier of merit, let the following biographical but imperfect ſketch, given principally from perſonal knowledge and obſervation, decide. General Miller entered the army immediately after the battle of Bunker's Hill, as a firſt lieutenant in Col. Thompſon's rifle regiment, which received the firſt commiſſions iſſued by Congreſs, and took rank of every other regiment. The company in which he was, arrived firſt at Cambridge. His gallantry and zeal prompted him to attempt ſome military act before the remainder of the regiment might arrive, which could only be a few days. His active and intelligent mind formed a plan on the ſecond day (after a march of 500 miles) to ſurpriſe the Britiſh advanced guard at Bunker's Hill, which was ſubmitted to his captain, who not poſſeſſing the ſame heroic ſoul, wiſhed to decline it, alledging as a reaſon, the ſmallneſs of their numbers, and a want of knowledge of the ground and works. But General Miller, who never was checked in his military career by the appearance of danger, informed the captain, that if he declined the command, he would ſolicit General Waſhington to appoint him to it. Thus ſituated, the captain was compelled to be of the party—*Miller* commanded the advance, went on, and never ſtopt till he was in the thick of the guard, notwithſtanding a ſmart fire from the out centinels. But he was in the end obliged to retreat (without accompliſhing all he wiſhed, but not till after killing ſeveral and taking ſome priſoners) owing to the reſerve under the command of the captain not coming up to his ſupport. His captain found it convenient to reſign not long after, when General Miller was appointed to the command of the company. From this period he was diſtinguiſhed by Gen. Waſhington as a moſt enterpriſing, intelligent and valuable officer. He took a gallant, and active part in the general engagements of Trenton, Princeton, Brandywine, Germantown, and Monmouth, (in the latter of which he had two horſes ſhot under him) with moſt others of note in the middle ſtates. He was ſelected as one of the beſt partizan officers, and had, until promoted, a command in General (then Colonel) Morgan's corps. In ſhort, to enumerate the many engagements he was in, as well general as incident to light corps, which came within the knowledge and information of the writer of this, would require more time and more ability than he can give to the ſubject: he thinks he might with confidence ſtate, that he muſt have riſked his perſon in fifty or ſixty conflicts with the Britiſh foe, during the American revolutionary war, through the whole of which he ſerved, with the higheſt reputation, as an heroic, intelligent and uſeful officer.—Since the peace of '83, he repreſented the county of York in the legiſlature of Pennſylvania, and ſoon after was appointed prothonotary for the county, in which he officiated until General Waſhington appointed him ſupervisor of the diſtrict of Pennſylvania. Before the revolution he read law, but ſoon finding he did not poſſeſs talents for public ſpeaking, he confined his induſtry and attention chiefly to conveyancing and the leſs lucrative branches, by which he not only ſupported a wife and ſeveral children but acquired a ſurplus, with which he purchaſed a houſe in York town, and furniſhed it; with little or no other fortune, he poſtponed the care of the moſt dear and intereſting objects of private life, to the honour of ſerving his oppreſſed and injured country; and to ſuch neceſſities was he reduced to ſupport his family before the cloſe of the war, that he was compelled to *ſell* the houſe over *their heads.* He ſometimes ſpoke of this to the writer as a very hard caſe, and in terms ſo pathetic as to excite the moſt tender emotions.—At other times he would ſay, I have not ye done all in my power to ſerve my much love country—my wife and children, I truſt, wil yet ſee better days; and in his pleaſant way he has often been heard to ſay, that as to th houſe, the ſale of it had ſaved him the paymen of the taxes. In private life he is friendly, ſocia and benevolent—and generous to a fault.

Such is the man our new executive has di miſſed from office. What could be the cauſe Is it that he dared to be free in his ſentiment on public meaſures? Or is to gratify the reſentment of one of thoſe minions, who knows ho to flatter even a wiſe man out of his better judg ment? Could the truth be drawn from the a cana of ſtate, I venture the bold aſſertion, th no *American* was the author of the degradin meaſure; it bears a foreign ſtamp, and ſmel ſtrong of that reſentment and hatred which th wicked muſt feel for the good, who wou fruſtrate his rebellious machinations. A *Gallat* and a foreigner can be advanced to the highe honours of our country, without even rouſing ſpirit of ſcrutiny: a *Miller*, and a brave a deſerving ſoldier, can be diſmiſſed from the fice which gave him bread, and the ſame ſu miſſive conduct is obſerved by our citizens. Tracing to a corrupt ſource this one act of in vidual oppreſſion, my mind is naturally led t contemplation of the extenſive miſchiefs to wh our country is expoſed, by the introduction a noxious exotic to the excluſion or neglect native plants, of real intrinſic virtues. It is error in the adminiſtration which all can but which the weak nerves of the higheſt fu tionary cannot reſiſt or reform.

An Officer of '7

Foreign Intelligence.

FALMOUTH, June 6.

THE King George Packet, Captain Yeſc be, which arrived yeſterday, in 12 from Liſbon, brings intelligence that the meditated war between Spain and Portugal, at length commenced, with a battle betwee bodies of the Spaniſh and Portugueſe ar in which the latter were victorious, and in w the Spanniards are ſaid to have loſt upwa 1000 men. This intelligence reached Liſb ly the night before the Packet failed; and n cial account of the affair had been publiſhed he left the Tagus.

We have ſeen a letter from a reſpectable chant at Liſbon, in which it is ſtated, th Spaniards commenced the attack, by driv the advanced poſts of the Portugueſe, who, ing to the main body, concentrated their and fell upon the Spaniards with ſuch fury, pelled them to retreat, leaving 1500 dead field of battle. The advanced guard of the army were within two or three days march Spaniſh head quarters; and on their junctio expected that another attack would be m the Portugueſe.

HAGUE, May 26.

Yeſterday the plan of the new Conſtitut gether with the report of the committee, liſhed. It conſiſts of 174 articles, and is into the following ſections: 1. On the voting. 2. The College of National 3. The Legiſlative Body. 4. The Stat tory, or Executive. 5. The Finances. Departmental Adminiſtration. 7. The Power. 8. The National Supreme G The Courts of Juſtice in the departmen laſtly, 10. General Regulations relativ ligion, Public Inſtruction, Agriculture, &c.

The report of the committee conſiſts teen pages. Among other things it is that when the Legiſlative Body ſhall have that the plan of the conſtitution ſhall be to the people, a billet ſhall be left at of every active citizen, in which he ſh [illegible] ſo, ſubſcribed with his name, according as [illegible] to accept or reject the new conſtitution. Theſe billets will then be collected, and the majority decide for or againſt the acceptance of the conſtitution.

The Director Von Swinden has proteſted againſt the plan of the new conſtitution.

Admiral De Winter has left his ſhip and gone to Amſterdam.

LONDON, June 1.

From an Officer in Lord Nelſon's fleet, May 19th, 1801.

"I have only time to ſay we have left Revel, and that the hopes of Peace are no longer ſanguine.—We are bound for Bornholm."

Lord Nelſon remained off Revel ſeveral days, cruizing—On the 17th he failed from thence for the Swediſh coaſt.—The Ruſſian fleet is collected in conſiderable force at Cronſtadt: and grievous apprehenſions are entertained that they mean to effect a junction with the Swediſh ſquadron.

June 8.

By private letters from officers in the Britiſh army at Aboukir we learn that the plan of operations in Egypt is changed. The force which the French have at Rhamanie, amounting to three thouſand men, is not a force collected in the country, but is detached from the army at Alexandria. They have left only ſuch a garriſon there as they think ſufficient to the defence of the place; and by poſting a ſtrong body of troops at Rhamanie, they hope to be able, by means of their cavalry, to keep the greateſt part of the Delta in their power, preſerve the communication with Cairo; and be ready, in caſe Gantheaume's ſquadron ſhall arrive at any point, to facilitate the debarkation of the troops which they expect, and which of courſe will not attempt the port of Alexandria.

In conſequence of this movement, General Hutchinſon has determined to move, and in fact to take the field. Inſtead of merely keeping his poſition before Alexandria, and waiting for the arrival of reinforcements, he had reſolved to attack the French at Rhamanie, and for this purpoſe he has diſpatched General Cradock with a ſtrong body of troops to join General Spencer. He is to follow himſelf, and being a regular campaign in the field—a plan certainly more hazardous than that of remaining at Alexandria; but it [illegible], a plan which is likely to bring the [illegible] to a ſpeedier concluſion.

The French are ſo ſtrong in cavalry, that more than one half of the Delta is completely in their power, and we underſtand that their horſe are [illegible] powerful to be attacked by the very inferior [illegible] which we have been able to collect. The [illegible], therefore, has ſo far changed its character [illegible] inſtead of its depending on which party ſhall [illegible] receive ſuccours, it is to depend on ſuperiority of military ſkill and valour, as well as the [illegible] battle.

[illegible] is thought that Gantheaume's ſquadron will [illegible] avour to avoid Sir John Warren by taking [illegible] Northern courſe—to the North for [illegible] of the iſland of Candia; and that in [illegible] it is highly poſſible they may [illegible] good [illegible].

[illegible] are ſorry to hear that General M[illegible] [illegible] will oblige him to remove at leaſt from [illegible], if not to return home.

DUBLIN, May [illegible].

[illegible] Bill, [illegible] Excellency [illegible] for the re[illegible] our [illegible] was held on [illegible] night at the Rotunda, [illegible] the rank and faſhion of [illegible].

The order for appearing in [illegible] was ſtrictly obſerved, and [illegible] quantity [illegible] and patriotic ſpecies of [illegible] [illegible] conſiderable relief from the preſſure [illegible].

PARIS, June [illegible].

[illegible] extraordinary from Madrid, [illegible] day at the count of Leghorn's, [illegible] a letter from the king of Spain, [illegible] that the [illegible] of the Spaniſh army [illegible] Portugal by the way of [illegible] Guadiana; that it has taken O[illegible] Monte Meggione, and ſurrounded the [illegible] the court of Portugal haſtened [illegible] de Pinto to demand a truce, ſhewing [illegible] powers to negociate and ſign a definitive [illegible] but that his Catholic Majeſty [illegible] army to continue its march until, [illegible] an embargo had been placed upon [illegible] ſhips, and the ports of Portugal [illegible] M. de Pinto proceeded to [illegible] to wait for freſh inſtructions, and [illegible]. (*Official.*)

SPAIN.

[illegible]

[illegible] of Peace has commenced the [illegible] againſt Portugal [illegible] Olivenza, [illegible] caſtle, and Monte [illegible] a town [illegible], are in his power. [illegible] [illegible] Portugueſe [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] to the Portugueſe Government [illegible] Clergy, Nobility, and People.

Liſbon, April 20.

[illegible] know that it is the conſtant endeavour of the prince who governs us, and for whom we are indebted to Providence, to obtain by every means of juſtice and good faith for his ſubjects, whom he loves as his own children, the repoſe and tranquility neceſſary to their happineſs. In the midſt of all the convulſions that have agitated Europe, an activity of vigilance, a ſyſtem of juſtice firm and coercive, have ſecured to the Portugueſe the calm which they enjoy ſince 1790. This ſtate, in poſſeſſion of its independence, while ſo many countries have been ſubjugated, holds out to Europe the example of a ſcrupulous fidelity in the execution of all its engagements with reſpect to foreign nations. It gives Spain a recent inſtance of its good faith in its adherence to treaties. A Portugueſe armed marched in 1793 to the aſſiſtance of that power, and the ſupport which it received from our auguſt ſovereign was decided rather by its own wants than by other circumſtances. Who ever has performed his duty has nothing to fear, and erects upon the baſis of ſcrupulous juſtice his claims to gratitude. Spain, however, which ſhould in all caſes be the firſt power to evince its ſentiments of gratitude for the generous conduct of Portugal, has, on the contrary, by terminating hoſtilities with France, not only endangered the nation, which aſſiſted it, but declared war againſt us for having remained faithful to our treaties. It ſets up a pretext, that thoſe treaties, contracted in the preſence of God and man, ſhould be ſuddenly broken, and that our auguſt prince and the nation ſhould be guilty of perjury. It is intended to degrade and debaſe you by reducing you to the condition of brokers and factors of your own commerce. Spain requires that our ports ſhould be garriſoned by her troops, in order to have a guarantee of our fidelity. A nation which could reſiſt the Romans, conquer Aſia, make great diſcoveries by ſea, ſhake off, while ſhe was ſtill in a weak ſtate, the yoke of a foreign ſceptre, and recover and maintain her independence—ſhould not that nation, at preſent, recal to mind the honourable annals of her hiſtory? People of Portugal! We ſhall preſerve the courage and the ſentiment of honour tranſmitted to us by our anceſtors.

"Juſtice is on our ſide; and the true God favourable to our cauſe, will puniſh by our arms the injuſtice of our enemies. He will cover with glory our generous and legitimate ſovereign. Our patriotiſm, the [illegible] of our [illegible], the remembrance of our exploits will enſure victory to our [illegible]. Can we then doubt the loyalty, the earneſtneſs of the troops, the militia, the free corps, &c. to [illegible] their [illegible]? Can there exiſt a doubt that their attachment to the prince who governs us, as well as the [illegible], which [illegible] manifeſted in the cauſe of a national honour, their zeal and ardour inſpired by a [illegible], will oppoſe to our enemies an invincible barrier."

ST. PETERSBURGH, May 17.

We can now communicate the certain intelligence that the embargo is taken off from the Engliſh ſhips here, and in all the other Ruſſian ports.

American Intelligence.

BOSTON, July 11.

Preſident Jefferſon's inaugural ſpeech has been the ſubject of panegyric in [illegible] and London [illegible] while in all the [illegible] Gazette we cannot find the leaſt notice taken of it. [illegible] there is not a ſpot on the globe where [illegible] is in deeper diſrepute than in the palace of Buonaparte.

NEW-YORK, July 11.

[illegible] moment, the ſhip [illegible] arrived from London; [illegible]—London news to the [illegible] June incluſive. There is nothing further from Egypt that can be depended on, [illegible] the French papers are filled with the deſpatches [illegible] from the Mediterranean, which go to [illegible] that the Engliſh in engagements [illegible] to the [illegible] of March, were entirely [illegible] and obliged to re-embark the wreck of their army.

"It was credibly reported, that a [illegible] boat, with letters from Admiral Gantheaume, had been intercepted by the Engliſh. These diſpatches announced, that the troops at Leghorn, deſtined for reinforcements to Egypt, had refuſed to embark on board his fleet, as had alſo those at Ancona. The admiral had proceeded without them.

"It was ſaid, that Admiral Keith had ſailed from Alexandria on a cruize; and that general Hutchinſon had taken the field, and proceeded againſt Rhamanie." Theſe reports are in the Courier of the 9th June. They are not repeated or confirmed in the papers of the following day.

Official accounts to 26th April.

"General Hutchinſon, under the date of the 20th of April, writes, that a corps of Turks and Britiſh have taken the town and caſtle of Roſetta, which opens to the Engliſh the W. branch of the Nile, and a communication with the Delta, from which they can obtain the neceſſary ſupplies. This place ſurrendered on the 19th. The conditions the ſame as thoſe of Aboukir.—Mourad Bey had declared in favour of the Engliſh.

"There is an official account of the embargo on Engliſh and Daniſh ſhips being taken off in Pruſſian ports.

LONDON, June 9.

The two frigates which ſailed ſome time ſince for Egypt, with troops, have put into Cadiz. It is ſaid, that theſe ſhips went firſt to Ferrol, and that as ſoon as they appeared off that port, a Spaniſh ſquadron of 5 ſail of the line, and ſome frigates, with 2000 troops on board, put to ſea and proceeded to Cadiz where they are to be joined by 10 more ſail of the line. At Carthagena and Barcelona, as well as at Cadiz, the naval preparations are unuſually active. Expeditions, whoſe deſtination is conjectured to be Egypt, are to ſail from each of thoſe ports.

WASHINGTON, July 13.

It is rumored, it is even aſſerted with much confidence, that Mr. Madiſon has ever been openly and unequivocally oppoſed to the conduct of the Executive, in his removing from office, needleſsly, and apparently with a revengeful party ſpirit, numerous federal officers, many of whom fought for our independence, and againſt moſt of whom not a ſhadow of complaint has been made. It is alſo ſaid that in conſequence of the violent preceedings of the Preſident, he was about to reſign, three or four weeks ſince. If this be true, as we have reaſon to believe it, it ſpeaks loudly the policy, good ſenſe and magnanimity of the Secretary of State. It is alſo ſaid that the Executive is controled by, and confides in the Genevan Financier, whom we ſincerely wiſh back again to his native country. His appointment is diſgraceful to this country. It is diſgracing, ſlighting, and deſpiſing the talents of our own native citizens, to prefer a foreigner to ſuch an office. We hope the Senate will duly conſider this matter next December. Mr. Jefferſon appears not to have firmneſs. If ſo, why theſe deviations from ſolemn proteſtations?

Some people are aſtoniſhed to hear that the Preſident of the United States is gone on a viſit to Mount Vernon, immediately on the publication of his invitation to Tom Paine, the ſlanderer of General Waſhington's character; but we hope it is to apologize for the outrage on his memory.—Query, how many faces ought an Executive of the United States to have?

The Deputation from the Cherokee nation lately at the ſeat of government, conſiſting of five chiefs, attended by an interpreter, and aſſiſtant interpreter, were appointed to the miſſion, [illegible] by the chief of the nation the Little Turkey.

The object of their viſit was principally to make [illegible], and to gain information, on the following points which agitate the [illegible] of the [illegible] of the Cherokees at the [illegible] [illegible].

1. That much uneaſineſs had been excited in [illegible] of the Cherokees by a report that the [illegible] a treaty to be holden [illegible] the purpoſe of depriving them [illegible] at the time of the [illegible] [illegible] promiſed by the commiſſioners [illegible] that no more land ſhould [illegible] their Father, the late Preſident, [illegible] to them to ratify [illegible] they would be unable to act [illegible] they were to part with [illegible] belonging to them. They [illegible] new Preſident, to whom they [illegible] the father and guardian of their [illegible] in the poſſeſſion of their [illegible] and [illegible] truly [illegible].

2. That the nation were exceedingly alarmed [illegible] of the troops of the United States [illegible] where they had been ſo uſeful [illegible] protecting the red people [illegible] of the whites [illegible] their lands; they aſked why have their [illegible]? "No ſooner were they gone than two of our people were killed by the whites."

It appeared on inveſtigation that the time at which theſe two Indians were ſaid to have been murdered was ſome days previous to the movement of the troops from their late ſtation, and that the alarm excited by the removal of the troops had been conſiderably encreaſed by a report which had been [illegible] circulated among them by ſome white people that the government had determined no longer to check the intruſions of the whites upon the Indian lands but to leave the Indians themſelves to protect their territory againſt the frontier people: the deputation requeſted that the Preſident would give the nation a written pledge or aſſurance of his intention to continue to them the friendſhip and protection of the government.

3. That at a treaty at Tellico the Cherokees had been promiſed that they ſhould, as ſoon as the lines between the United States and them were run, be furniſhed with maps deſcriptive of thoſe lines; that their beloved chief, Bloody Fellow, went to Philadelphia immediately after that treaty, for the purpoſe of procuring the ſaid maps and other papers which had been promiſed them, but that he had returned without them. "I and my whole nation rejoiced" ſaid the orator "at the running of the lines: We rejoiced as the appearance of a new moon after it changes, hoping thenceforward to live in peace and tranquility.

4. That they had to acknowledge the great advantages which their nation had derived from being taught to ſpin and weave—that under the recommendation of the government and the late agent, Mr. Dinſmoor, they had cultivated thoſe advantages, ſo much that the agents of the United States, though well ſupplied with tools, &c. could ſcarcely anſwer the demands of the Indians.

5. That they made it a point ſtrictly to conform to their engagements. No Indian had committed an outrage on white people with impunity; but there are murders of red people ſtill unaccounted for, and they much feared that for theſe no ſatiſfaction would ever be given.

On the 3d of July the deputation waited on the ſecretary of war and received an anſwer from him in the name of the Preſident of the United States to the forgoing repreſentations.

The ſecretary ſtated that he had [illegible] repreſentations of the deputies from the C[illegible] nation before their father the Preſident [illegible] United States; that he had it in charge [illegible] him to bid them a cordial welcome to the [illegible] of government; that the Preſident had [illegible] liſtened to their repreſentations, and [illegible] them and their nation to be aſſured of the [illegible] ſhip of the United States, and their [illegible] gard to juſtice and exiſting treaties.

In reply to their repreſentations the [illegible] ſtated—

1. That the lands now belonging to the [illegible] dians had been aſcertained by the running [illegible] boundaries agreeably to the treaties: that the [illegible] nited States conſidered all beyond the lines [illegible] longing abſolutely to the Indians, and not [illegible] taken from them, or ſettled upon by white [illegible] without the full and fair conſent of the nation [illegible] ing firſt obtained: that from the increaſe of [illegible] lation in the United States, it was natural [illegible] they ſhould be deſirous to buy land when the [illegible] dians were willing to ſpare it; but that unleſs they were perfectly diſpoſed to ſell, none of their land ſhould be required of them.

The Secretary further obſerved, that where lands, which the Indians are unwilling to part with, lie between ſettlements of the whites, [illegible] that they can neither viſit nor trade without paſſing through them, the United States would wiſh to have permiſſion, paying the Indians for the indulgence, to open roads acroſs ſuch lands, and eſtabliſhing houſes here and there for the accommodation of the travellers. That on this ſubject the Preſident had directed commiſſioners on behalf of the United States to meet the Indians in Tellico, [illegible] ty at South-weſt Point, in the State of Tenneſſee, on or about the firſt day of Auguſt next.

2. That they ought not to entertain any apprehenſions on account of the removal of ſome of the United States troops from their frontier; that a ſufficient number would be ſtill continued there to preſerve peace, and prevent intruſions on their lands, or bring the intruders to legal puniſhment; and that the agent of the United States and the commanding officer of the troops had been directed to uſe the their beſt endeavors to effect thoſe ends. The Secretary alſo delivered to them, agreeably to their requeſt, and by direction of the preſident, his aſſurances, writen on parchment, and to be depoſited in the nation, that the Cherokees might continue to rely in full confidence on the protection and friendſhip of the United States, and on the juſtice and faithfulneſs with which all [illegible] engagements ſhould be obſerved on their part, and that he would never abandon them nor their [illegible] children ſo long as they ſhould act juſtly and [illegible] ly towards the white people and their red brethren.

Theſe aſſurances were accompanied by a preſent of a golden chain, as emblematic of the uſual metaphor of the Indians," the chain of friendſhip," and expreſſive of the deſire of the government, that the chain by which the United States and the Cherokees are held in friendſhip, may continue bright, [illegible] gold, never ruſt.

3. That a map, deſcriptive of the boundary line, ſhould be provided for them immediately.

4. That the government rejoiced to hear of their progreſs in manufactures and huſbandry, and would cheerfully aid it, by furniſhing them with the neceſſary implements, and by ſending perſons into their nation to inſtruct them in all the arts neceſſary to their further progreſs in procuring to themſelves means of ſubſiſtence, much more certain than by hunting.

5. That it was the determination of the United States to puniſh all perſons who ſhould commit offences againſt the red people, if they could be detected; but that if the miſchief ſhould be perpetrated ſo ſecretly that the offenders could not be diſcovered, or if they ſhould eſcape from juſtice, ſatiſfaction ſhould be faithfully given, according to the ſtipulations of the treaty.

The deputation left the ſeat of government on Friday morning laſt, on their return home, expreſſing a great ſatiſfaction at the reception they had met with. Their conduct while here was ſo ſignally prudent, quiet and ſober, as to merit the warm approbation of the government.

PHILADELPHIA, July 22.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman at Wilkes-barre, dated July 14, 1801, to his friend in this city.

"On the morning of the 10th inſtant Colonel Horne returned to this place, and communicated the following unpleaſant information;—He had employed one Smiley, living on Towanda creek, to take a number of declarations and get them ſigned by the ſettlers in that neighbourhood; he had obtained forty five ſubſcribers, and on the morning of the 8th inſtant, about 2 o'clock, fifteen men, with their faces blacked, came to the houſe where he was, and compelled him to give up his papers, which they deſtroyed, and they covered him with tar and feathers. Smiley had agreed to meet Mr. Horne at Aſylum on the eighth, but not coming, Mr. Horne ſent a man to him, who returned with the above information, and that Smiley was going direct to the weſt branch. As I conceived a correct ſtatement from Smiley (under oath) to be neceſſary, I adviſed Colonel Horne to go after him without delay; he accordingly did, and will make his report as ſoon as he obtains the neceſſary information. Smiley ſays he knew none of the perſons concerned in this buſineſs, but I think it highly probable that they will be diſcovered, as the people generally appear diſpoſed to bring them to puniſhment. Col. Horne has eighty four declarations ſigned; theſe, together with thoſe deſtroyed, and twenty in the hands of another perſon, will make about 150; what proportion of theſe were ſettled under Connecticut Claims, I am not able to ſay."

The Pittsburgh Gazette.

FRIDAY EVENING, AUGUST 7, 1801.

The 16th year, ſince the eſtabliſhment of this GAZETTE, commences this day—the Editor, with gratitude acknowledges the liberal encouragement he has received, and hopes, by a conſcientious diſcharge of his duty as a Printer, to merit a continuance of public favour.

Subſcribers in arrears, are reſpectfully invited to make payment.

The Hon. H. H. B. J—ge of the S—me C—rt, E—r of the T—e of L—ty, &c.

The Humble Petition of J—n W—ns, ſen.

Sheweth,

That your petitioner is an American born; that he took an active and early part in the revolution which made his Native Country an Independent Republic; that he fought under Waſhington; that he has hitherto been one of the foremoſt amongſt his fellow citizens in celebrating the fourth of July, and that ten or twelve of theſe days he paſſed in company with your Honour; that ſome days before the laſt fourth of July, a ſubſcription paper was preſented to him ſigned by General Fowler, Doctor Richardſon, and a number of other reſpectable citizens of Pittſburgh and its vicinity propoſing to ſpend that day at Reed's tavern, on the Franklin road; that your petitioner not having received an invitation from the party ſelected by your Honour, nor from thoſe who met at Negley's old tavern, nor from the garriſon, and not hearing of any preparations for the celebration of the day by the old real Federal Republicans of the town, had determined to paſs the day by himſelf at ſome cool ſpring, as your Honour knows he once before had done, when ſome ill-diſpoſed perſons fomented a diviſion in the ſociety, but this invitation coming from a reſpectable part of the inhabitants, he ſigned, went to Reed's, and ſpent the day with much ſatisfaction, never dreaming that he thereby excited your Honour's diſpleaſure, or blighted the leaſt twig of your Tree; neither did your petitioner imagine that he, or thoſe with whom he was, were acting a tory, turn coat, or other part inimical to the Freedom and Independence of America, or that by the new order of things whigs were turned tories, tories turned whigs, and, in fact, ſo great was the good humour and feſtivity of the party, that all diſagreeable, hateful remembrances ſeemed to be forgotten, it was not recollected that a diviſion of ſentiment exiſted in the United States, and even your Honour was forgotten. Your petitioner repreſents, that he is on the eve of ſeventy years of age, and conſequently cannot remain long in this land to diſturb your Honour or thoſe you command; that in the preſent inſtance, he did not intentionally offend you and thoſe you call real Republicans, and meant nothing more than to enjoy the day according to his old cuſtom, he therefore humbly entreats your Honour's pardon, and prays, that in future you will benevolently permit him, on the return of the fourth of July, to take a pint of whiſkey, a cruſt of bread, and a little dry beef, if poſſible, and ſit down alone at ſome ſpring, at due diſtance from your Honour, there forgetting his cares, paſs the day gratefully toaſting Waſhington (whiſper, you forgot him in your toaſts) Adams, Jefferſon, Mifflin, M'Kean, your Honour, and all the eminent characters in our ſtruggle for real freedom.

Grant this requeſt, and your humble petitioner as in duty bound will ever pray, &c.

Mr. SCULL,

THE encloſed piece was written for the Tree of Liberty, as my defence againſt two publications which appeared in the two laſt numbers of that paper, againſt me, under the ſignature of "Alleghenienſis;" But, on my preſenting it to the Printer, he, to my aſtoniſhment, in an ungentlemanly, impudent, and indignant manner refuſed to publiſh it. I will thank you to inſert it in your paper.

How far he can reconcile his conduct with Republican principles, I ſhall leave to "Alleghenienſis" to determine; but how far he is juſtifiable, as a Printer, in publiſhing againſt me and refuſing me an opportunity of defending myſelf, I ſhall leave to the public to determine—this much I will venture to ſay, that every independent man muſt treat ſuch Ariſtocratic conduct with indignation and contempt, and view his paper as a public nuiſance.

THOMAS JONES.

To the Editor of the Tree of Liberty.

A farrago of diſcordant matter having been publiſhed in your two laſt numbers, under the ſignature of "Alleghenienſis," which I beg leave to anſwer.

The public, no doubt, ought to thank this learned author for expounding an obſolete law paſſed nearly half a century before the American Revolution; before we were free and independent, and while we were under the arbitrary ſway of the King of England. Had "Alleghenienſis" no other object in view than the public good, he would be entitled to more than the thanks of his fellow citizens; he would be entitled to a *fee* of at leaſt *Fifty Dollars*. But with all his pretended diſintereſtedneſs, his love of equal right, his wiſh to prevent the embarraſſment of the Governor, he cannot hide his oſtenſible object, which is, to impreſs on the public mind, that the acts of 1729 and '30 diſqualifies me from ſerving as Sheriff, and that if I am elected, the Governor will not commiſſion me, thereby hoping, to diſtract my friends, turn them againſt me, and bring in a *favourite* of his own, let law and *reaſon* ſtand as it may. But I truſt he will not be able to effect his object; I truſt his conſpiracy will fail. The public I hope will eventually read his pieces; they will there find, that a deputy muſt ſerve *three whole years to diſqualify him*. Could "Alleghenienſis" by the art of hocus pocus, change or obliterate the words "*three* years at one time," then the law would come up to his wiſhes. However, to guard againſt *juggling*, I have taken the opinion of a lawyer of eminence. It follows—

"An act of aſſembly, paſſed 14th of February, 1729, provides, that no man who hath been Sheriff or under Sheriff of any county *for the ſpace of three years*, ſhall be choſen Sheriff of that county again within three years next enſuing, upon pain of forfeiting two hundred pounds by him who ſhall occupy his office contrary to the act.

By another act paſſed 6th February, 1730, the meaning of this firſt act is declared to be as follows—

That no Sheriff who had been elected, and who *had occupied the office of Sheriff or under Sheriff in any county for the ſpace of three years at one time*; ſhall again be elected Sheriff of ſaid county, or ſerve or occupy the office of Sheriff, within the ſpace of three years next after his being Sheriff as aforeſaid:—and if any ſheriff, or under Sheriff, ſhall be elected contrary to the true intent and meaning of theſe two acts, ſuch his election ſhall be null and void.

Theſe are the only acts upon this ſubject, and it is very clear that before a man can be diſqualified under them, he muſt have acted in the office of Sheriff, or under Sheriff, *for the ſpace of three whole years at one time*. Acting for one year; for two years, or for any time leſs than three years, does not diſqualify.

An under Sheriff who has acted as ſuch for two years and eleven months may be elected Sheriff if the people pleaſe: He is not within the words of the act; and conſtant practice ſhews, that unleſs a perſon be ſtrictly within the very words he is under no diſability: Brandon the under Sheriff of Guthrie was elected and commiſſioned Sheriff of Weſtmoreland county—Collins the under Sheriff of Paul was elected and ſerved as the ſucceeding Sheriff of Fayette county—Cathers the preſent Sheriff of Greene county was the under Sheriff of his predeceſſor Hook—and inſtances innumerable throughout the ſtate might be adduced to ſhew the opinion and practice upon theſe laws. No doubt they ought to receive a ſtrict and rigorous conſtruction not only as being penal acts, but becauſe they take away from the people one of their deareſt privileges, the choice of a man they may deem beſt qualified to fill an office of high truſt; and becauſe they forbid the employment of a perſon who has acquired the confidence of his fellow citizens at the very time he was engaged in learning the duties of the office."

The above opinion appears ſufficiently explicit to remove all doubts with reſpect to my eligibility. That a deputy is not diſqualified unleſs he ſerves "*three whole years*" is plainly proved by the words of the law—that I have not ſerved three whole years, is well known, I cannot then come within the meaning of the law. Confident of this, I leave the ſubject, and diſregarding the "daring audacity" and "impudent preſumption" of "Alleghenienſis" reſt the buſineſs where it ſhould be, in the hands of the ſovereign people; before whom *Sheriffs*, *Judges*, and the *mighty* "Alleghenienſis himſelf muſt bow.

THOMAS JONES.

From the New England Palladium.

THE ENVOY EXTRA.

Mr. LIVINGSTON has lately received a letter from our moſt extraordinary envoy, announcing his arrival at *Paris*. His having been much on deck during the paſſage, had greatly tanned him, and his lips were badly chopped by the eaſterly winds of *Havre de Grace*; but he writes that ſome excellent waſhes, which he had procured at *Paris*, afforded hopes of his ſhortly looking as well as ever. Mr. DAWSON was highly pleaſed with the flattering reception with which he had been honoured—deſcribes the fetes and tournaments of *Paris* as enchanting—writes his friend that the ladies and their dreſſes were *indeſcribable*, but refers for their faſhions to a doll he had ſent to his couſin NANCY at *Fredericksburgh*, and ſays that he had been preſented to the daughter of Madame BUONAPARTE, who was *quite tranſparent*. He ſays, that perukes were all the go, and that he would bring over one for his friend NED—that high collars, embroidered pantaloons, and ſquare toed ſhoes were univerſal among men of ton—that Cards were not as much played at *Paris* as at *Waſhington* or *Philadelphia*, and that he had not been indulged with a game of brag or all fours ſince leaving the frigate at *Havre*. This is the ſubſtance of the letter which has been received at *New York* from our ſweet ſcented envoy, who does not ſay one word about the ratification of the treaty.

There are in Paris 455 bookſellers, 340 printers, 138 bookbinders, 41 ſtitches of pamplets, 327 engravers, 85 copper-plate printers, 49 print ſellers, 71 old book-ſhops, 230 ſellers of lemonade, 200 keepers of cook ſhops, 630 wine merchants, 146 perfumers, 154 lottery-offices, 975 actors, actreſſes, ſingers, dancers, &c.

A razor is advertiſed for ſale in ENGLAND, which is ſo guarded, that perſons may ſhave themſelves on horſeback without halting—or at ſea in ſqually weather. There are ſix blades changeable to one haft. Price Dols. 11. 67 cents.

PUERILE FORTITUDE.

An Affecting Recital.

James D'Armagnac, high conſtable of France, had participated in the conſpiracy formed by the duke of Guinne againſt his brother Louis XI. The Duke of Guinne having been poiſoned, as was likewiſe his miſtreſs Madame de Motſoreau with a peach given to her by her father confeſſor, d'Armagnac leagued himſelf with the dukes of Bretagne and Burgundy, who invited the Engliſh to invade France.

Informed of his new conſpiracy before it was carried into effect, Louis cauſed d'Armagnac to be ſuddently arreſted at the moment when he expected leaſt ſuch an event, and ordered him to be beheaded.

The vigorous ſeverity of this execution was conformable to prudence, and ſuggeſted by wiſe policy. But the king did not confine his vengeance to that puniſhment; he carried it to the lengths of barbarity.—Giving the reign to his native cruelty, Louis far exceeded the bounds of Juſtice; and—however incredible the fact may appear—he ordered the Duk's two young ſons to be dreſſed in white and placed on the ſcaffold, that they might be ſprinkled with their father's blood.

On this extraordinary refinement in vengeance, the ſanguinary tyrant fancied no doubt, that he branded the innocent children as accomplices in their father's guilt; and acquired a legitimate right to puniſh them in their turn. In effect, immediately after the execution, he ſent to the Baſtile the conſtable's two ſons, Henry and Francis—the former eight years old, the latter only ſeven.

In their confinement thoſe two young innocents were made to endure cruelties ſuch as would have diſgraced a horde of ſavages, and ſuch as would ſcarcely be credited at the preſent day, if they were not atteſted by hiſtory.

By the expreſs order of Louis, iron cage were conſtructed, of a conical form, tapering above and wide at the bottom, ſo that the wretched victims who were incloſed in them could not; in the ſtrict literal ſenſe of the term, eitheir ſtand upright, ſit, or lie down; and, in whatever poſture they endeavoured to place themſelves, they experinced a cruel and unceaſing torture.

Every boſom, that is not flinted to inſenſibility, heaves with generous indignation at the bare recital of ſuch atrocious barbarity. But the brutal vengeance of the ſavage deſpot was not yet ſatisfied with this extraordinary puniſhment. He moreover commanded that a tooth ſhould be drawn from each of the youthful victims every tenth day.

When the time was come for putting that ferocious order into execution, Henry, fearleſs for himſelf, made the moſt urgent intreaties in favor of his younger brother, whom he affectionately loved. He threw himſelf on his knees, and, "My mamma," he exclaimed, "will die with grief, if ſhe hears any hurt has been done to my little brother."

The perſon who had been charged to execute the cruel order of the tyrant, repreſented to Henry, that, by conſenting to thoſe entreaties which did him ſo much honor as a brother, he incurred the riſk of loſing his own life; "Beſides," added he, "muſt I not produce the two teeth to the Governor of the Baſtile?"

"Well!" replied the generous Henry—"draw two of my teeth and take none from my brother: his health is ſo delicate but I am ſtout and harty."

Moved with pity and admiration by ſo extradinary a propoſal, the ſurgeon who was a man of humane feelings, could not reſtrain his tears. The firſt ſuggeſtion of his heart was to renounce a commiſſion which ſo powerfully ſhocked his ſenſibility. But reflecting that, if he renounced the taſk the tyrant would readily find ſome other miniſter of his cruelty who perhaps would ſhew as little tenderneſs to the little Francis, who was extremely weak and ſickly, as to his older brother, who better ſupported the rigors of his captivity—he therefore yielded to the wiſh of the affectionate Henry: and, arming himſelf with courage equal to that of the young patient, drew accordingly two of his teeth.

The unfortunate ſufferer endured the painful operation without uttering a groan, and ſeemed on the contrary to rejoice in thus ſaving his brother from pain. Francis, on the other hand wept and lamented that Henry ſhould thus ſuffer for Him. The barbarous puniſhment was actually repeated on the appointed day; and Henry each time paid the penalty for himſelf and his brother, until he he had loſt his laſt tooth.

But the ſtrength of his conſtitution was not equal to his affection and courage: He could not long bear up againſt the weight of ſuffering. Tho' naturally vigorous and healthy, the want of air and exerciſe, and of thoſe attentions ſo requiſite at his tender age—together with the ſad recollection of his father's melancholy fate, his grief at ſeeing himſelf ſeparated from a tender mother, of whom he heard no intelligence, and the ſtate of continual torture in which he dragged on his painful exiſtence—plunged him into a deep melancholy. He was attacked by a ſlow lingering fever, which gradually conſumed him: and the innocent victim of misfortune periſhed in the ſpace of a few months.

On the eve of his deceaſe, Henry ſaid to his brother, "I am going to quit you. Ah! how ſorry I am that I cannot ſee our dear mama before I die!———My mind tells me that you will ſoon ſee her. Tell her that at my death I love her more even than when we had the happineſs of being with her."

At thoſe words the two brother began to weep. Soon after, the elder feeling his ſtrength fail, ſaid in a faultering voice to the younger, "It is all over with me; give me your hand, and ſqueeze mine.———A-propos, be ſure take care of my little mouſe," (which was accuſtomed to run about the cages in which theſe two brothers were confined, and which was ſo familiar, that it would come to him whenever he called it)———Such were the laſt words uttered by that paragon of brotherly affection, who expired without any other aid or attendance than of an old prieſt who piouſly exhorted him to ſubmit to his fate.

Young Henry's prophetic preſentiment reſpecting his brother was in effect juſtified by the event.—Though ſuffering and abandoned, young Francis ſupported his calamities, and ſurvived the cruel horrors of his ſituation. The tyrant Louis having died ſome years after, the wretched captive, who was the laſt remaining heir of the dukes of Nemours, was humanely ſet at liberty by the ſucceeding monarch, Charles VIII. But the unfortunate youth was ſo injured by the cruel poſture in which he had been ſo long confined, that he never recovered his former ſhape, but continued lame and crooked during the remainder of his life.

GLASS,

A FEW Boxes and Half Boxes of 8 by 1 *for Sale. Alſo, a handſome aſſortment*

Dry Goods and Groceries,

on very low terms, as uſual, by

Jeremiah Barker & Co.

Pittſburgh, Auguſt 5, 1801,

N. B. They ſtill continue to keep an elega aſſortment of MILL *and* CROSS CUT SAWS *the beſt quality.*

TO BE SOLD,

ON *the Premiſes, on Saturday the 5th of Se tember next, ſo much of a* TRACT O LAND, *lying in Moon townſhip, in the coun of Allegheny, late the property of George Juſtic deceaſed, containing 200 acres, adjoining lands Iſaac Juſtice, William Thompſon, and others, is included within the dotted lines and four oth lines of the draft of the ſaid Tract of Land, purſ ant to an order of the Orphans' Court of the ſa county of Allegheny, for the diſcharge of the del of the decedent. Of this, ſix copies to be ſet up ſix of the moſt public places of the county ſix wee before, and to be publiſhed in the Pittſburgh G zette the three Fridays preceding the day of ſale.- When and where attendance will be given by t Adminiſtrator.*

By order of the Orphans' Court, 22d of Jun 1801.

T. BATES, Clerk

At a meeting of the Pittſburg

Troop of Light Dragoons, on Saturday the 1ſt in it was unanimouſly agreed, that the Troop ſhou meet on Saturday the 15th inſtant, at John Reed' at three o'clock in the afternoon. The member are requeſted to be punctual in their attendance, buſineſs of importance will be laid before them.

ROBERT SIMPSON, Lieut.

Pittſburgh, Auguſt 6, 1801.

N. B. It is not expected they will be in unifor

Stray Hogs.

CAME to the plantation of the ſubſcribe living on Broadhead's Road, about t miles from Beaver town, on the 1ſt of Jun ſeven HOGS, two of them ſows, and five ſhoa one of them has a bell on, marked with a ſwa low fork in the right ear, and a ſlit in the lef The owner is deſired to come, prove property pay charges, and take them away.

SARAH GREEN.

June 3, 1801.

BY THIS DAY's MAIL.

PHILADELPHIA, July 31.

A letter has been received by the Sec. of Sta from our miniſter at London, in which he ſtat that Lord Hawkeſbury had informed him, th his Majeſty having underſtood the Preſident the United States had ordered a ſquadron in the Mediterranean, inſtructions had been iſſu to the Britiſh commanders of poſts and ſhips war in that quarter to treat the American f with reſpect, and that if the American veſ ſhould at any time need ſupplies they ſhould furniſhed from the Britiſh ſtores and arſenal.

(*George-Town Muſeum*

As it is a conſideration in which the digni of the United States is much intereſted, we co ceived it neceſſary to make due enquiry, and, poſſible, aſcertain the truth of the report relati to Mr. Jefferſon's invitation to Tom Paine. S ry we are to find, as we now do, that the rep was founded in truth: and we do unequivocal aſſert that Mr. Jefferſon did ſend a meſſage Tom Paine, and did offer him a paſſage to t country.

(Waſhington Federaliſt.)

From Waterford Papers of the 19th June.

Hoſtilities, it evidently appears, are about to commenced between France and German In this warfare the French will probably ha to contend with a new enemy, the King Pruſſia. As it regards this wily and perfi ous Prince, the event of the conteſt can not e cite much pity.

BANKS OF THE MAINE.

May 30.

We have reports here, though they certain require confirmation, that three diviſions French troops will immediately enter the empi that the Firſt Conſul has declared, that he w admit of no co-operation of any other power the accompliſhment of the peace of the empi and to peevent all delays, will immediately o cupy the countries deſtined for compenſatio with French troops; and a ſtrong French co will immediately take poſſeſſion of Bamberg a Wurtzburgh.

Capt. Freeman, arrived at Boſton, from t Mediterranean, left Malta the 17th May. Cap F. brought letters from Mr. CATHCART, to t Secretary of State, dated in April, and obſerv that the Bey of Tripoli had not declared war gainſt the United States, although a number his privateers were out, two had ſailed fr Malta three days previous to capt. F's. arrival that place, a large prize ſhip, Swediſh, mounti 20 guns, was then fitting out, no American ve ſel had been captured by them.

We are further informed by captain F. th the greateſt exertions are making by the Frenc in all the Neapolitans and Sicilian ports, ſtrengthen their works, to argument their ma time force, and to prevent the Engliſh from ha ing any trade or ſuccour in thoſe places.

To the Electors of Allegheny, Beaver and Butler Counties.

Gentlemen,

ENCOURAGED by my friends, I offer myſelf a Candidate for SHERIFF at the next Election. Should I, through your ſuffrages obtain ſaid Office, it will be my endeavour to perform the duties thereto annexed for the public advantage.

SAMUEL M'CORD.

Pittſburgh, July 17, 1801.

For Sale, at the Printing Office of the Pittſburgh Gazette, (Price, Five Dollars.)

READ'S DIGEST

Of all ſuch Acts of Aſſembly of Pennſylvania, as concern the Commonwealth at large—to which is added, an Appendix. containing a variety of Precedents, (adapted to the ſeveral acts) for the uſe of Juſtices of the Peace, Sheriffs, Attornies and Conveyancers.

July 16, 1801.

☞ Subſcribers may be ſupplied with their Books.

Wanted, an Apprentice to the

Printing Buſineſs, a Lad of about 14 or 15 years of age. Enquire at the Office of the Pittſburgh Gazette.

Came to the plantation of the

ſubſcriber, living near Wingfield Mills, on Chartiers creek, a Cheſnut Sorrel MARE, 3 years old his laſt ſpring, 14 hands high, a ſtar in her forehead, and a ſnip from that to the noſe, paces The owner is deſired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take her away.

JAMES M'CREARY.

Allegheny county, July 4, 1801.

NEW STORE.

Iſaac Gregg,

S juſt opening, in one of the front rooms of *Judge Brackenridge's* buildings, a few doors above Meſſrs. Barkers Store, a large and handome aſſortment of

FRESH GOODS,

hich he will diſpoſe of at the moſt reduced rices; he will be happy in furniſhing thoſe of s former cuſtomers, and hopes that his conduct in buſineſs, will not only merit the approtion of his friends, but that of the public in eneral.

Pittſburgh, June 4, 1801.

N. B The higheſt price will be allowed for l kind of Peltry, alſo, for Country Linnen d other articles of Country Produce.

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eremiah Barker, & Co

ave juſt received a handſome and genera aſſortment of the freſheſt

GOODS,

hich they are determined to ſell, as uſual ry low.

Pittſburgh, June 4, 1801.

NEW GOODS.

Abner & Jeſſe Barker,

ave juſt received and are now opening a large and general aſſortment of the neweſt and moſt faſhionable

MERCHANDIZE,

ich they offer for Sale by Wholeſale or Retail ving laid their Goods in on very low terms y pledge themſelves to their friends and the blic in general that they will be ſold at very uced prices for Caſh or approved of Country duce.

hey ſtill continue to keep an elegant aſſort t of Superfine and Common

Boulting Cloths,

warranted good.

ttſburgh, June 19, 1801.

. B. Those indebted longer than ſix month obl ge us by paying off their accounts

---

hree Dollars Reward.

RAYED *from the ferry of Ephraim Jones* *ſq. on the Monongahela river, oppoſite Pittſ b, on the 1st inſt. a Bay MARE, riſing 7 old, between 14 and 15 hands high; brande e off ſhoulder and buttock D, not docked. ral trotter, and one hind foot white. Th reward will be paid to any perſon who will p and deliver ſaid Mare to John Fawcett Chartiers creek, Waſhington county, or to the criber living within one mile of ſaid Fawcett's er with reaſonable charges.*

SAMUEL M'CORMICK.

y 8, 1801.

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ereas Nathan Heald and ſon

erected, or in part erected, a Griſt and ll on Little Beaver, near the mouth, in r county, ſtate of Pennſylvania, and they id Nathan and ſon purpoſe compleating nks, and renting or ſelling the ſame— public are hereby notified, that the dam the water on my land, injures and in meaſure deſtroys a valuable mill ſeat that to improve, and as this was done withy conſent, or any one authoriſed by me to it, I caution all perſons concerned either ner or occupier, that a ſuit will be com d unleſs the dam is lowered in ſuch a man at the ſtream may paſs in its natural bed. ve no kind of inconvenience from the g of the water.

JOHN BEVER.

June, 1801.

FOR SALE.

A TRACT of LAND containing 400 acres on the waters of Pine creek, Pine townſhip, Allegheny county, about 9 miles from Pittſburgh. There fifteen acres of clear land, and a dwelling houſe on the Tract, and a mill ſeat ſuperior to any in that part of the country. For terms apply to,

WILLIAM DUNNING.

Pittſburgh, December 22, 1800.

Ranaway on the 22d inſtant,

my Apprentice Boy named THOMAS CANNON, he is 18 years of age, fair complexion and fair hair, he has a lounging walk and a lazy habit. As he has abſconded himſelf without the leaſt provocation, though probably through the inſtigation of ſome evil minded perſon. I hereby forwarn all perſons from harbouring him. To any perſon who will deliver him to me, or ſecure him in any jail ſo that I may get him. I will give a reward of TEN CENTS, but no charges.

GEORGE COCHRAN, Chair Maker.

Pittſburgh, 24th June, 1801.

NOTICE.

I SOME time ago purchaſed from Thomas and Ann Girty a Tract of Land on the Allegheny river, and, (in part of the conſideration) gave them an obligation to convey a Tract of Land on the waters of Paint creek, in the North Weſtern Territory; it is now reported that there are liens on the land ſold to me, which will prevent them from making a clear and indiſputable title. I therefore forwarn all perſons whatſoever from taking an aſſignment of ſaid obligation, as I ſhall not conſider myſelf bound by it, unleſs I receive the ſtipulated conſideration

PRESLEY NEVILL.

Pittſburgh, June 22, 1801.

TO BE RENTED,

A TAN YARD, *with every ſuitable convenience for carrying on buſineſs, 13 miles from Pittſburgh, near the Monongahela River, with or without a good plantation. Poſſeſſion may be had immediately. Apply to Mr. JOHN REED, Tavernkeeper, Pittſburgh, or to WILLIAM CASTLEMAN, on the premiſes.*

May 19, 1801. *tf.*

THE Public are reſpectfully

informed that the Pennſylvania Population Company ſtill continue to ſell portions of their Land ſituated on the waters of Lake Erie, on French Creek, and other branches of navigable waters that fall into the Ohio, to actual ſettlers, at moderate prices and extenſive credit. The Company having paid attention to opening Roads, erecting Mills, &c. for the accommodation of their ſettlers, and the great obſtacle that attends the firſt ſettlement of a new country being removed, it is expected the liberal terms of ſale, together with the peculiar advantages their lands poſſeſs, will induce rapid emigration from the old ſettled ſtates; as their lands are alſo patented, the ſettler is thereby ſecured in his title from the ſtate—the quality of these lands are equal, if not ſuperior, to any now ſettling in America, well watered, and covered with a variety of excellent timber, and the climate remarkably healthy. New ſettlers can be ſupplied with proviſion at reduced prices, from the inhabitants reſiding in the country. For the better accommodation of the public the Managers of ſaid Company have their Agents ſtationed on the waters of Beaver creek in Beaver county; at the town of Coniat, near Meadville, in Crawford county; and at the Office of the ſubſcriber in the town of Greenfield, eaſt end of the Triangle adjoining the weſt line of the ſtate of New York, where ſettlers from the eaſtward, or elſewhere, may be accommodated with an extenſive choice of valuable land.

JUDAH COLT, *Agent for Pennſylvania Population Company.*

Greenfield, Erie County, May 8, 1801. 3m.

RESERVE TRACT
In the Town of Erie,
FOR SALE.

ON Saturday the 23d of August next, the Books will be opened in the Office of the ſubſcriber, reſiding in the town of Erie, for the Sale of the Reſerved Tract at the mouth of Caſkade creek, including the ſame. The ſaid Reſerved Tract is laid out by virtue of an act of aſſembly paſſed the 11th day of April, 1799.—One fifth of the purchaſe money to be paid at the time of ſale, one fifth part within twelve months from the day of ſale, one fifth part within two years from ſaid day, and the remaining two fifths at or before the expiration of three years after ſuch ſale. No contract to be confirmed for fifteen days after the ſaid Books ſhall be opened, and the higheſt price within that time will be accepted, provided that it amounts to fifty dollars per acre. The ſaid tract contains fifteen acres. All payments will be forfeited unleſs the purchaſer within three years from the day of ſale makes an actual ſettlement on the Tract, by clearing, fencing and cultivating at leaſt two acres to each fifty, or in that proportion contained in that ſurvey, and erect thereon a meſſuage for the habitation of man, and reſide thereon for five years next following the firſt ſettlement of the ſame. No patent to iſſue unleſs ſatisfactory proof ſhall be made of ſuch actual ſettlement and improvement.

THOMAS REES, *Commiſſioner.*

Erie, April 27, 1801. 123A.

ALMANACKS
For the Year 1801,

May be had at the Printing Office of the Pittſburgh Gazette, by the ſingle, dozen or groce.

November 13, 1800.

Holland Company Lands.

TO correct reports that are in circulation and to prevent honeſt and well meaning people from being injured and impoſed on by falſe repreſentations, the Agents of the Holland Land Company have been adviſed to communicate to the public the ſituation and the amount of patents that have been iſſued for lands lying north and weſt of the rivers Ohio and Allegheny and Conewango creek, within the ſtate of Pennſylvania—and if any perſons require further evidence of the truth of this publication, than the Notarial Certificate annexed, by examining the books of record in the Rolls Office in Lancaſter they will ſee the copy of each patent.

And that no doubts may remain of the validity of the titles and of the ſolid foundation upon which the patentees have ſecured their claims, the opinions of ſome of the moſt eminent lawyers in the ſtate have been obtained, and are now made public for the information of all thoſe who are deſirous to purchaſe Lands in this rich and flouriſhing country, and for the ſatiſfaction of all thoſe who hold Lands under the Holland Company either by purchaſe or ſettlement.

The original papers from which this publication is made, are placed in the hands of Mr. ANTHONY BEELEN, of Pittſburgh, for the inſpection of all who are deſirous to ſee, and who will give themſelves the trouble to examine them.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

I, PETER LOHRA, Notary Public for the Commonwealth of Pennſylvania, reſiding in the city of Philadelphia, by lawful authority duly commiſſioned and ſworn, do hereby certify and atteſt unto all whom it doth or may concern, that on the day of the date hereof I went to the Office of Paul Buſti, Eſquire, Agent for the Holland Land Company, in the ſaid city, and found therein depoſited Eight Hundred and Seventy ſeveral original and genuine patents, for Eight Hundred and Seventy ſeveral Tracts of Land, ſurveyed by virtue of warrants iſſued in purſuance of the act of aſſembly of Pennſylvania of the third day of April, 1792, to Wilhelm Willink, Nicholas Van Staphorſt, Pieter Stadniſki, Chriſtian Van Eeghen, Hendrick Vollenhoven, and Rutger Jan Shimmelpenninck, of the city of Amſterdam, the ſaid Lands being north and weſt of the Ohio and Allegheny rivers in Allegheny county, in Pennſylvania, and ſituated as follows, to wit—One Hundred and Nine Tracts in Diſtrict No 1, late Thomas Rees, deputy ſurveyor's—Two Hundred and Eighteen Tracts in Diſtrict No 2, late William Power, deputy ſurveyor's—Eighteen Tracts in Diſtrict No 3, late Thomas Stokeley, deputy ſurveyor's—Two Hundred and Fifty Seven Tracts in Diſtrict No. 6, late Samuel Nicholſon, deputy ſurveyor's—and Two Hundred and Sixty Eight Tracts in Diſtrict No. 7, late Alexander M'Dowell, deputy ſurveyor's.

In Teſtimony whereof, I have hereunto ſet my hand and affixed my Notarial Seal, the ſeventeenth day of June, one thouſand eight hundred and one.

PETER LOHRA, *Notary Public.*

CASE

The Judges of the Supreme Court having decided at Niſi Prius that no ſettler or intruder, but the Commonwealth alone could take advantage of any forfeiture incurred by a warrantee of Lands weſt of the Allegheny, under the act of the 3d of April, 1792, and patents having iſſued in a number of inſtances to the Holland and Population Companies by order of the Board of Property, in purſuance of the proviſo to the ninth ſection of that act: are not theſe patents concluſive on the Commonwealth, precluſive all claim of forfeiture in ſuch inſtances, and veſt a complete title in the patentee?

ANSWER

The Judges of the Supreme Court decided at Niſi Prius that no ſettler or intruder upon Lands weſt of the Allegheny could take advantage of any forfeiture that might be incurred by warrantees under the act of the 3d of April, 1792, and that ſuch advantage could only be taken by the Commonwealth in the mode preſcribed by the act.

It likewiſe appeared on the hearing of the motion for a mandamus, that patents had regularly iſſued in a number of inſtances to the Holland and Population Companies in conformity to the expoſition given by the Board of Property to the ninth ſection of the act, and the proviſo annexed to it.

We are of opinion—

1ſt. That even if there is a manifeſt forfeiture of the claim of a warrantee, the fact muſt be eſtabliſhed and recognized by the ſtate before any other perſon can lawfully make a ſettlement on the ſame land, or a ſecond warrant can iſſue

2d. That patents having been regularly granted to the Holland and Population Companies under the authority of the Board of Property without fraud or ſurpriſe, the patentees, their heirs and aſſigns cannot be affected by any ſubſequent difference in the conſtruction of the law or any revocation of the order of the Board of Property.

(Signed) WILLIAM LEWIS,
EDWARD TILGHMAN,
JARED INGERSOLL,
A. J. DALLAS.

Philadelphia, June 10th, 1801. 5t.

WANTED,

Beef, Pork, Flour and Whiſkey,

ALSO,

Soap, Candles and Vinegar.

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OLIVER ORMSBY.

A variety of
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To the Public.

THE Managers of the Pennſylvania Population Company being informed, that reports induſtriouſly circulated with a view to he public mind unfavourably to their tating, that they have not been able to patents for their lands weſt of the Allegheny hink proper, to prevent perſons from being poſed on by ſuch reports, to procure and the following Notarial Certificate made actual inſpection of the patents depoſited in office in the city of Philadelphia, and to ward the certificate to the Printer hereof, he examination of thoſe who deſire it.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

I, PETER LOHRA, Notary Public for the Commonwealth of Pennſylvania, reſiding in the City of Philadelphia, by lawful authority commiſſioned and ſworn, Do hereby certify and eſt unto all whom it doth or may concern, That on the day of the date hereof, I went to he Office of the Pennſylvania Population Company in the ſaid city, and found therein depoſited, Eight Hundred and Four ſeveral original and genuine Patents, for Eight Hundred and Four ſeveral Tracts of Land, ſurveyed by virtue of warrants iſſued in purſuance of the Act of Aſſembly of Pennſylvania, of the third day of April, 1792, to John Field, William Cramond, and James Gibſon, in truſt for the ſaid Pennſylvania Population Company, the ſaid Lands being north and weſt of the Ohio and Allegheny rivers, and Conewango creek, in Pennſylvania, and ſituated as follows, to wit:—Five Hundred and Sixty Four Tracts in Diſtrict No. 1, late Thomas Reeſe deputy ſurveyor's—One Hundred and Eighty Three Tracts in Diſtrict No. 2, late William Bower deputy ſurveyor's—Thirty Six Tracts in Diſtrict No. 4, late Thomas Stokeley deputy ſurveyor's, and Twenty One Tracts in the Diſtrict late John Hoge deputy ſurveyor's.

In Teſtimony whereof I have hereunto ſet my hand and affixed my Notarial Seal, the eighteenth day of June, 1801.

PETER LOHRA, Notary.

ABOUT THE MIDDLE OF JUNE NEXT

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JAMES SAMPLE.

May 20, 1801. *6w.*

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JOSEPH ASHETON.

April 6, 1801.

BLANKS.

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